ught that it would so misunderstood. In order that ey should carry the contest it was necessary they should and he would suggest—he would not move the

ch evil by leaving out the concluding paragraph of report. The last resolution was again reported as follows:—
he last resolution was again reported as follows:—
solved. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of mon of all parties, however differing from us in other rests, in emproyed of the principles herein declined; and bests, in emproyed of the principles herein declined; and rests, in emproyed of the principles herein declined; and rests and the spirit of parameters liberty of conscience and altered against the spirit of parameters liberty of conscience and altered against the substantial prescriptive shallow as threatening their security.

Substantial the substantial parameters are substantial to the substantial prescriptive delivers. Substantial prescriptive delivers the substantial prescriptive and the substantial prescription of the substantial principle of hostility to slavery. pplause.)

A Printagram moved to amond the resolution by striking a Printagram of the substantial principle of hostility to slavery.

plause.)

Distances moved to amend the resolution by striking the latter clause of it. mother motion was mode to recommitt to the Committen Resolutions, with instructions.

It. Stoomer, of Chio, said that if the flast reported resonn were obnoxious to z few persexs in Pennsylvania would not be obnoxious to the people of Ohio, seers) who had no proscriptive principles against any as of the people of this country. (Applause.) He ped that the report would not 'be' recommitted with insections to strike out the clause, and he hoped that this rety, by whatever name, would emblazon on its platers opposition to proscriptions of all kinds. If they lied to adopt some such resolution they would strike on the West a large portion of their voters, and give sem over to the democrats. No true American, he reged, could object to the resolution as there presented. Cries of "Question," "Question," and a general atmapt to stop the speaker.)

Mr. Stoomer—You cannot cry me down by calle of Question," "Question." (Laughter.)

The Stoomer—Exactly. (Laughter.) That resolution, he proceeded to say, speaks only of the rights of citizens, and he hoped no American would fail to support those rights. He trusted that the resolution would be retained. Dr. Gazzan, of Pa., protested, in the name of the great attree American party of the State, against any fear of advocating their principle; and why should they, by recommitting that resolution, let it be understood that they had confidence in the intelligence of the American people? Applause.)

The motion to recommit the resolution was withdrawn.

nfidence in the intelligence of the America proposi-lause.)
s motion to recommit the resolution was wishdrawn.
Brishiam, of Michigan, addressed the Ceaveation.
coposed to make such a modification of this resolu-(Shouts of "No, no; no modification," "Hear"
"&c.) He proposed simply to change a word. He
o at the suggestion of the chairman of the Commisa Resolutions. He proposed to strike out the word
oscriptive," and to substitute the word "impairing"
he word "affecting." The resolution would then
as follows:—

Recoived. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from as is osher re-spects, in support of the principles herein declared; and ser-tering that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the consti-tution of the country, guarantee liberty of conscience and quality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation im-

Cries of "That will do"—"Question."
The PRESENCE Stated the first or

Cries of "That will do"—"Question."
The PRISHEST stated the first question to be on the mendment offered by Mr. Bingham.
Mr. Chas. Gimbors, of Philadelphia, was sure that the meaning of his colleague (Mr. Stephens) must have been misapprehended or this excitement would not have been produced. There was no party in the United States which rrayed itself against liberty of conscience and the security of the life and property of citizens. His colleague did to mean to infer such a thing. The amendment suggested by the gentleman from Michigan removed all observation to his amendment. eration to his amendment.

Shouts of "No more alteration," "hear him," "free
peech," &c.

Mr. Gimsons—I mean to be heard, ("Good." If they

would just say in the last sentence "impairing the secu-rity of either," it would remove all objection. Crice of "Good, good." The suggestion was not acted upon. The amendment was agreed to, and the report, as smended, was unanimously adopted, and vociferously smeladed.

The amendment was agreed to, and the report, as amended, was unanimously adopted, and vociferously applauded.

An Excreto Voice in the distance, supposed to proceed from an Illinois delegate—"Illinois must be heard in this Convention." (Cries of "Illinois, Illinais.")

A Denizarts from Pennsylvania, and unutterable confusion, desired to be heard for a moment. He had tried to call the attention of the Chair, and the Chair refused to hear him. He had simply wished to have the resolution, as amended, re-read. He asked what were they about Had they invitedipeople of all climes—foreigners as well as natives, to come and join with them? (Cries of "yes, yes.") Certainly they had. Why then would they refuse to adopt a proper resolution, against which there was no objection because it might be misconstruction? It was there she word in that platform, or in the holy Scriptures, that was not susceptible of misconstruction? It was their duty of clergymen to interpret the Rible. Why, then, change the resolution and dodge the question? (Interruptions, and cries of "Hear him," "Lovejoy," &c.)

Mr. Gibbons was unable to obtain a further hearing.

Mr. Davin Wilmor, of Pa., chairman of the Committee Resolutions, said that the resolution in question had been drawn up in the committee with great care and deliberation. The word "proscriptive," he thought, was one which rather limited the following sentence than gave it to be word "impelring" for that of "affecting," he bought, enlarged the force of the resolution; but it avoid the use of a word which he admitted might injure beer cause. He would again read the resolution, as it was stood.

A Voice—That's what we want.

A GENTIEMAN From Illinois now asked that the committee effer this resolution as amended, without having a vest of this Convention on the motion to recommit.

Mr. Sexix, of New York, offered a resolution that the Convention proceed immediately to take an informal ballot for the nomination of a candidate, to be supported by this Convention, for the Presidency of the United State Store, and the proceed immediately to take an informal ballot for the nomination of a candidate, to be supported by this convention, for the Presidency of the United State Store, and the proceed of the proceeding the stand on the platform—that he action it recommended would be permature; for, having once taken that step and committed themselves, even informally, it would be very difficult after that to do what they intended. An informal ballet would be virtually deing the work of the Convention. What was it which seembled this Convention, more important than any, save one, that had ever met in this country is From the days when the Convention in Philadelphia declared this country is from the days when the Convention on the third the convention in the hearth of the Convention, as the story that for three long weeks after George Washington had been selected, in the hearth of the Convention, as the Commander in Chief of the army, they paused, asking for the opinion and convention, which their sentiments of the country. And were they—this Convention—wiser than their fathers? (Cries of Yese, "who," and much laughter and applicate.) He did not envy the complacency of the man who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man may who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better patriot or a better man and who deemed himself a better pa

He would move, as an amendment, that the ballotting be fixed for 4 o'clock this evening.

Shouts of 'wo, 0' 'hop, "'mow," "Pow,"

A Dansarar from this said that Day freeds were ready to go into an intended was disturbing then harmony of miss convenient. A course had been taken which had created a deep and carnest feeling, and which he feared would produce fatal results.

Stynath Course—'Wo," 'mo fatal results here.' The Dansarar workd take that back. But he would say that the ballotting, if further delayed, might, instead of producing harmony, produce coldness. ("Oh no.") Its moved to amend the more of the more

ing, of Ohio.

Mr. Sparinger said that he wished a consultation with the friends of one of the candidates between this time and after dinner. Let them have that time and it would lessen the difficulties that beset the Convention.

Mr. Reor, of Ohio, took the platform. He wished to say, for himself and his fellow delegates, that they were anxious to fulfil what they came to do, and go home. (Cheers.) They were from the country, and felt lost among these walls of brick and mortar. (Langhter.) A proposition had been made here to let the various States put forward their crack men to make speeches. In the matter of making speeches the Ohioanns knocked under to the Keystoness. (Laughter.) But as far as voting went they were ready for them. They were not likely to get any new light by these means. (Cheers.) They got no new light except from the city of Washington, and that was a suspicious light. (Laughter.) The men of Ohio would play with the Pennsylvanians where they could play an even game—and that was vote, vote, (Applause and laughter.) A motion was here made to adjourn.

A Bengarra sked that that motion be withdrawn until they should have a formal ballot.

An UNPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATE-I move to lay the mo-An CNARLABSTANT PRIKETE -- Invoce to my the mo-tion to adjourn on the table. (Laughter.)

Ex-Governor Rittner, of Pennsylvania, asked to ad-dress the Convention, and the motion to adjourn was withdrawn to allow him to do so.

Mr. RITTNER said that while he believed that Pennsylva-

Mir. Ritter said that while he believed that Peansylvania stood up for the constitution, he thanked God she was represented by men who would not bow the knee to the dark spirit of slavery. (Cheers.) He thought that nothing would be lost by a little delay—("no," "no")—he would go for the candidate of the Convention. (Cheers.) There was one whom he would prefer to go for, but, so help his God, he never would bow the knee to the dark spirit of slavery. (Laughter and cheers.)

The motion to adjourn was renewed.

The question was taken, and it was not agreed to. Great confusion existed throughout the hall, and there were various cries of "Question, question," and calls for several speakers.

Mr. GEO.W. PATIKESON, of N. Y., addressed the Convention. He said that he understood the question to be on the adoption of the recolution that the Convention do now proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

The Charn decided the question to be on the proposition.

proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

The Chair decided the question to be on the proposition to proceed to a free conference.

Mr. Patrissios had supposed that the question was on the adoption of the resolution, but what he had to say he could as well say now as at any other time. He rose to say that he responded to the sentiment of his colleague, Gen. Webb. He rose to say that there was a name whose nomination and election would be more acceptable to the people whom he represented than that of any other living man. He alluded to Win. H. Seward, of New York. (Cheers.) In the interview which the delegation from the State of New York had had with each other, the question came up what name they would present to the Convention as the choice of New York; and with one accord and without a solitary exception Win. H. Seward was declared to be their unanimous choice. (Applause.) Nothing would give kim or the State of New York more pleasure than to do justice to her great and honored son. He (Mr. Seward) did good service to his State when he was her Governor. In the caucus which elected him in 1849 to the Senate of the United States he received 88 votes out of 100. He discharged his duty there fearlessly and well, and had the sympathy of New York this day. (Cheers.) In 1856 he was with very great unanimity releicted to the Senate for six years, and he has well discharged his duty since then, as he had bone before. Whoever might be the nominee, of the Convention, they would find Gov. Seward and his friends giving him their best and most earnest support. He (Mr. P.) however, would not make a speech. He had risen to perform the most painful duty that could have failen to his lot, and that was to withdraw the name of Gov. Seward. (Cheers.) He did so by request.

Mr. Jarses Warson Winsh.—By request of whom? By request of the delegation—not of W. H. Seward. He renewed his gestration—to of W. H. Seward. He renewed his assurance to the Convention, that whoever should be the nominee would receive the idency.

The CHAIR decided the question to be on the proposition

Judge L. Sparrising, of Ohio, asked the car of the Con-

LETTEL FROM JUDGE MCLEAN DECLINING THE NOMINATION.

SATION.

Sarm. Wood, June 14, 1858.

Sar.—I have repeatedly declared, as some of you know, that I have no desire for the Presidence, and that I profer my present position on the bench. From the purids estimation of my services and long experience in public affairs, my friends have supposed that I might be able to contribute somewhat to the adjustment of the existing questions which now against the public mind and threasen a dissolution of this Union. This consideration was presented for me as a reason why I should not refuse to permit my name to be used, with the manes of others, for the others of the Majistrate—at least so far as to assure some indications of the public mind, and I consented with the understanding that I might withdrew had any time without any imputation of unkindeess to my reads. I feel, as I ough, the high responsibility the fluinces and the wisdom rejudiced to discharge successfully so momentoes a treat se the chief executive affine at the present cross and Lam brought to distinct my poor abilities for so the end charge. For my infinite had not the first processes on the principles of the constitution, or fail in the attempt. Good and inoing continued of resident. This involves no sectionalism except that which arises from the independence of the since governments as do fundamental law of the tone.

The time has arrived when a nomination is to be made for The time has arrived when a nomination is to be made for the Presidency. I perceive that aerical names are to be brought before the Conventor for the high edge, and I desire on any on a priestation to accomplete the objects above as present will require a hearty and vigorous so operation of all the elements of the party about to make the commandom and it key should be likely to combine more strongly in favor of

any other person, I wish my friends to withdraw my name without a struggle in the Convention. In such an event shall have done all that can be required of a clissen, and feel no reproach.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, &c., &c., with sentiments of the highest esteem, &c., &c.

With Schulding, and others, Delegates from Ohio to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

Judge Spattenno—I now, in pursuance of the discretion invested in the friends of Judge McLean, by this letter, most respectfully ask leave to withdraw him from the Canvass. (Loud cries of "No, no.")

Mr. McLean's name was withdrawn.

Mr. T. G. MITCHELL, of Ohio, said that Ohio had another communication to present.

Mr. T. G. Myrchell, of Ohio, said that Ohio had another communication to present.

He was interrupted by Mr. Stremess, of Pennsylvania, who thought it was very desirable, after what had taken place, that an hour should be given for the delegates of Pennsylvania to consult. (Shouts of "Ohio, Ohio," "Give us the letter," "Read the bill," "The letter, the letter.")

Mr. Myrchell, of Ohio, came forwerd, and again he baids—He had intended to present with seme remarks coming from the ardent friends of Mr. Chase in the Convention. (Cheers.) They had no desire to detract from the merits of any other gentleman whose name should be placed before the Convention. (Cheers.) They had no desire to detract from the merits of any other gentleman whose name should be placed before the Convention. They had recognized in the name of New York's son (Mr. Seward) his great virtues, justrictism "and abilities. (Cheers.) They had also recognized the distinguished abilities of him who had so long and so virtuously worn the ermine. (Mr. McLen.) They also recognized the merits of him (Mr. Fremont) whose mane came to them through the puts of the Rocky Mountains. (Applause.) He would, however, make no speech, but merely read the sommunication—

Mr. Chase's letter was read as follows:—

SALMON P. CHASE'S LETTER DECLINING THE NOMI-MATION.

MT DEAR SIR:—As you will attend the Coayeasion about to assemble at Philadelphia for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and as it is possible that ome friends of our sune, in common with yourself, will desire to submit my name to the Convention in connection with the first of these affices, it seems proper that I should explain to you, briefly and clearly, my own views is relation to the matter.

the first of these effices, it seems proper that I should explain to you, briefly and clearly, my own views is relation to the matter.

I need not say that I should regard the nomination to so distinguished a position by such a Convention as that which will be assembled on the 17th, as an honor not to be easily overvaited; but no one, perhaps, knows better than yourself, how persistently and sarnestly the labors of my political life have ever been directed to the promotion of the cause of freedom, progress and reform, of which trust that Convention will prove fiself a fathful guardian.

The success of that cause is, I have no doubt, dearer to me than any personal addice, however exalted—if prejudicial to it meas a calmy as be dreaded and avoided rather than a disciplination for the continuous progress and reform of the continuous progress and resident and desired. At the present crisis, especially, when the policy of slavery propagandism adopted by the platform of the Cincinnati Convention recently assembled—when the free State of Kansas desiring administration has been formally sanctioned by the platform of the Cincinnati Convention recently assembled—when the free State of Kansas desiring admission into the Union, is repelled by a party majority acting under the dictation of the slave power; and when the crise of our free State brethren of Kansas—insulted, oppressed, despoiled, imprisoned and in imminent jeopardy of five as well as liberty—are appealing to us, it would ill become any true friend of liberty and justice to allow any personal consideration whatever to stand in the way of that continued union which is necessary to the redress of these wrongs. (Applause.)

I trust, therefore, that the generous friends who have been thinking of presenting my name to the Convention, will consider well the effect of such action on our common cause. If, after duly weighing all the circumstances, they come to the conclusion that under existing conditions it will receive detriment through my nomination. I desire that my

and more promptly secure the establishment of our principles (Applause). As a state of the control of the contr

should occasion arise for it, at the Convention.

I shall cheerfully abide any action which, upon consultation with your friends, you may think at to take. Faithfully yours, To T. G. Mykull.

It Mr. Mykull.

Mr. Chase, through me, as their mouthpiece, take the liberty of withdrawing his name from the Convention.

Three cheers were here given for Mr. Chase.

Mr. Strinks, of Pa., addressed the chair.

A Deligate rose to a point of order, that no address to the Convention was in order except by unanimous consent.

A Voice—That's so. (Cries of "Question," "Question," and uproarious shouts for Stephens.

An Excital Presentyaria Deligate—If Pennsylvania cannot be heard, let us withdraw.

The Chair asked whether it were the pleasure of the Convention to hear Mr. Stephens. (General shouts of "Aye," "Aye,")

Mr. Strinks, of Pennsylvania, who had been endeavoring for some time to get the floor, said—Gentlemen of the Convention—(cries of "louder," "louder," "ballot," "adjourn," and great confusion.) I beg you will not be so fast in endeavoring to overcome your fees that you will crush your friends. Pennsylvania is exceedingly embarrassed by the events of the past hour. She kad greed with great unanimity upon one name: that name—(cries of "no," "no," ballot," "adjourn," and great confusion.) Is beg you will not be of "mo," "no," "ballot," "and a great row—Pennsylvania looked to no other man, and I warn you, if you do not consult her wishes you will lose the State by fifty thousand. (Cries of "no," "no," and general expressions of dissent.) I only tell you what will be ratified by the vene of the State next fall. ("No," "no,") I do not mean to say that I shall not be with you. (A voice, "That's humbug!")—but I only desire to save the State, and I therefore move to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. (Cries of "No, no!" Great confusion.)

Governor Kent and the formal and therefore move to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. (Cri

motion.

Mr. Mosses H. Grinnell, of New York, took the platform. (Cries of "Name, name!")
The Chair-Mr. Grinnell, of New York. (Loud ap-

plause.)
Mr. Grinnell.—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Conwenton, I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but my heart is full with the cause—the principles—the motives that have brought us here from all parts of the country; and I have seen with regret that the events of to-day have given rise to some little excitement, and for the purpose of securing union and harmony, and to allow the delegates from Pennsylvania and Obio time for consultation, I union and harmony, and to allow the delegates from Pennsylvania and Ohio time for consultation, I move that this Convention do now adjourn till five o'clock this afternoon. (Cries of "Three! Four! and Ballot now.") The Cham—It is moved that this Convention do now adjourn.

Mr. Grinnell (who had not relinquished the floor) desired to add something to that motion.

The Chair (ignoring the existeffice of Grinnell)—It is moved and seconded that this Convention do now adjourn till 5 o'clock this afternoon. All those in favor of that motion will say aye.

ONE THIND OF THE CONVENTION—Aye!

The Chair (without putting the negative)—This Convention stands adjourned till five o'clock this afternoon—(shouts of laughter)—and the delegates slowly dispersed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Lane, of Indiana. The caucusing during the afternoon had been hot and heavy, McLean's friends having again put him in the

field, using the so called withdrawal for the purpose of getting McLean better before the Convention. Mr. E. D. Morgan, of New York, read the following

Mr. E. D. Morgan, of New York, read the following letter:

New York, June 18, 1856.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the National American Committee:
Size—The Committee appointed by the National American Convention to confer with the Convention which meets to-day in Philadeiphia upon sandidates to be presented to the offices of President and Vice President take pleagure in transmitting to you a copy of the proceedings of the National American Convention, upon the letter addressed to said Convention through its President by yourself. The Committee transmit also a copy of the letter from yourself, with the request that said copy, together with the copy of the proceedings had thereon by the National American Convention, may be laid before the Convention, which assembles in Philadelphia. The committee take this opportunity to say that they cannot doubt that the spirit of candor, concliation and harmony which dictated the letter from yourself to the National American Convention, and which has been responded to in the same spirit with a perfect unaminating of sentiment, will also be responded to the same spirit by the Convention at Philadelphia, and that its effect will be to give joy to the learn of every lower freedom throughout the land, and strike terror. Very respectfully,

Wilder S. Trocustons, Secretary,
Mr. Littinstons, of New York, moved the reference of the communication to a committee of one from each dele-

the communication to a committee of one from each delegation, to be appointed by the Chair. The North American Convention had this republican movement at heart, and this Convention should act liberally with them, (Loud applause) and give them at least one of the candidates.

applause) and give them at least one of the candidates.

Mr. Gripings, of Ohio, was opposed to such reference. The platform of this Convention invited all men to come to use and let these Americans come. If we are here to invite the Americans, let us invite the foreigners too. (Hisses and applause.) Mr. Giddings had not agreed in communicating with that body which met in New York. We believe in inviting all men to act with us. Mr. Gidings concluded by moving to lay the whole subject on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. Spatibing, of Ohio—I rise for the purpose of relieving myself from the charge of taking too much responsibility. Since the morning session I have received a written communication from delegates from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, to take back a step from my action this morning and withdraw my withdrawn! I acted under a sense of duty, but I now ask leave to withdrawmy withdrawni, and allow Judge McLean's name to come again before the Convention. Applause.)
The Convention then proceeded to ballot by Statos, with

INFORMAL BALLOT.
cmont. McLean. Seward. Banks. Summer.

* General Webb roted for Seward. Mr. Wilmor, of Pa .- I move that the nomination of John C. Fremont be made unanimous by acclamation. (Applause and signs of dissent.)
Mr. Janes W. Winn, of New York, seconded, the mo-

Mr. JAMES W. WEBS, of New Y' sk, made a strong appeal in favor of reconsideration.

Mr. Levelen, of New Yark, made a strong appeal in favor of reconsideration.

Mr. Loveley, of lilinoir, opposed any action conciliating the North Americans. If they did so, the Prince of Iniquity—Stephen A. Louglas—would use it to seduce away the foreign vote.

Several other gentlemen tried to gie the floor, and great confusion prevailed. The motion to reconsider finally prevailed.

The question recurred on the motion to refer the committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot for President. The vote was unanimous for Fremont in all the States but Pennsylvania, which gave twenty-three for McLean, and Ohio, which gave fourteen for McLean.

For Fremont.

529
For McLean.

37
For Seward

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN C. FREMONT.

Other flags, similarly inscribed, were distributed about the wail. Several motions were made to adjourn, but the Convention being more like a mob than a defiberate body, the unotions could not be put.

After some time spent in shouling, yelling, and kicking about generally, Mr. Alsow, of Pennsylvania, got the floor to speak for the rebellious delegates from his State. It was unnecessary for him to say that he had an ardent desire to see elevated to the highest office in the republic a man who, he still besieved, well calculated to fill that post with honor and dignity. He had an carnest desire to see the nomination given to John McLean, than whom a more exalted patriot did not exist on earth. He knew that those who had opposed him would sympathise with him to-day. He had been disappointed, and in his disappointment he had probably suffered his feelings to carry him too far; but our country requires that every man skall do his daty. He had done all in his power to represent the people of Pennsylvania—had plend with New York and New England friends to to give to the country a candidate they thought could carry Pennsylvania. But they had chosen the man whom they believed the Captain of the age. It was only for him to say that the demands of the country, the demands of freedom, appealed to him to lend what feeble aid he could to help on the cause. In this he should act differently to his democratic friends. They, some of them, supported Mr. Buchanan lukewarmly, despite the platform. He should support Fremont for the sake of the platform. It was not a time to hesitate. Men must now choose between slavery and freedom, and it was not for him to falter. He could not tell what the future might be, but he trusted to the measures which would commend themselves to the people Kansas is to be saved. Slavery is to be excluded from the Territories; and it only remained for the people to rally in support of that broad and comprehensive platform. He then announced that the State Convention of Pennsylvania was appointed to meet i

support of the ticket.
Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

VIRGINIA RATIFICATION MEETING. SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WISE.

&c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14, 1856.

A ratification meeting was held last night by the democrats of this city, in a spacious building known as the African church. There were not less than from two to the same amount of enthusiasm manifested in this city upon an occasion like this. It being understood that Gavernor Wise would attend, large numbers flocked to the building at an early hour, in order to secure seats, so that at the hour appointed for the meeting to organize, not an available seat could be procured within the building. The gathering was certainly the largest and most enthusiastic I have ever witnessed in the city by the democracy.

The meeting was organized by appointing Daniel H. Lou-don, a wealthy merchant of this city, Chairman, and Mesers. William F. Ritchie and Robert W. Hughes, of the Enquirer and Examiner, as Secretaries.
On motion of Mr. Patrick Hanry Aylarr, a committee of

tendance, loud cries for "Wise" went forth from all parts of the building. After repeated calls, the Governor made his appearance in a remote corner, and thereupon thun-ders of applause went forth from the assembly, which continued for at least a space of five minutes. Meanwhile he stood perfectly silent awaiting the restoration of order, but when he attempted to speak the applause was again re-

ehrers having subsided, he said:—

Mr. Preddent he was interrupted by loud cries of "Come up on the stand."

Governor West proceedings—

I wish to make an apology for not taking the stand at this time. I came here to-night to hear a report from our delegates to Cheinnati. I feel that the stand is not say position before I hear a report from some of the delegates of Virginia who have added in making the nomination at Cheinnati; I think it is proper, before any other should be called upon to address this meeting, that some one out of the thirty delegates from Virginia at the late Convention should address the meeting. There are some gentlemen, I know, in the city who have just returned from Cheinnati. I am told that Mr. Hubbard, of Buckingham, is here. I know that Mr. Shands was here the day before yesterday, and I hope that there are others present who will give us some information upon the action of the Convention. I regret to be informed that Mr. Seddon is not here; but I am told there are two or three or four others present, and I would ask you to call upon them, sir.

Colonel Hopkins, Mr. Hubbard and the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, being observed in the crowd, were invited to the stand by the President.

Colonel Hopkins, Mr. Hubbard and the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, being observed in the crowd, were invited to the stand by the President.

Colonel Hopkins, Mr. Hubbard and the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, being observed in the crowd, were invited to the stand by the President.

Colonel Hopkins and shall content myself with simply giving you an account of my stewardship, as one of your delegates to the late Cheinnati Convention. I can say truly, gentlemen, that my visit to Cheinnath has given me at least a new idea. It has given me an idea of the force and power of which I scarcely had an idea until I went to Cincinnati. It is the old maxim, the proceeded at some length in praise of Mr. Buchaman, and concluded with a few other repeated upon the motion of Mr. Aydett, returned, a

At the close of the reading of the resolutions a spon-

At the close of the recoing of the reconness a spontaneous cheer went forth from the andience.

The Hon. Bayears Baows, of North Corolina, having been introduced by the Fresident, addressed the crowd.

Mr. Humans, of Buckinglam, then offered a few remarks, which consisted chiefly of a review of the action of the Convention; and with some harsh sayings

marks, which consisted chiefly of a review of the action of the Convention; and with some harsh sayings about "Sam."

At the close of his remarks, one spontaneous short for "Wise?" went forth from the immense assemblage. The President invited the Governor to the stand, whereupon he arcse, in his obscure position, and attempted to address, the meeting, but the shouts and cheers which hatted his appearance rendered whatever he said utterly inaudition. Loud crise of "Come to the stand, come to the stand," were thundered from every part of the building; but he still persisted in retaining his position—eilent of necessity. He was compelled at length to give way, and as he as rended the stand the house rung with applause. After color was restored,

Mr. Wise said that he presumed there was no man in the country who could more cortainly say that he concurred in the nominations of the Chammati Convention than he did. He ratified them with all his heart, and would support them in the canvass roight and main. He was especially glad to meet his old friend, the Hon. Be ford Brown, of the good old State of North Carolina, he, and to hear thim, and to have the oppertunity of sending a message by him to the democracy of Raicigh. He had seen a reported in the parers that at the ratification meeting in that city, some one had asked how it suppened that he reminations were made? Why had Virginia separated herself from the other Southern States? The reply was it was a Wise movement. The democracy there, he was happy to learn, were then satisfied, it it was a Wise notement. He kin we can be a still the same meant to inquire whether he (Wise) did it, he had to say that he gladly took the responsibility of it. If there was any wrong in it, he would readily run the risk, without looking to any roward whatever for the service untollouncedly rendered to the country. But the preferred not be part of meaning than any personal application to himself could have. It was a Let to play with the question and the answer, and to give them a more significant and important meaning than any personal application to himself could have. It was a movement wise and politic in need. It was the very waset on best forcal the country which could have been made, and, therefore, Virgina had promoted it and do not separate from herself in doing so. He cordially ratified the formantion of dames Buchanan—

14. Because it was due to Pennsylvania.

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James Bicharant He has no military preiensions—bet he no Cosar, with a Scaate at his booles wours he as word to throw in the scale to have been worst he a sword to throw in the scale to make it kick the beam! He is simply that which is expressed by the word most precious for repulse allowed the service of the service of the age of experience in public assure, but moth service. He has especially readered this State and the South the service of that sacred regard to a service of the service of the state and the South the service of that sacred regard to add maintains state sovereight and State outling and maintains state sovereight and State outling the only and maintains state sovereight and State outling and maintains state sovereight and State outling and maintains state sovereight and State outliness is well by a virtuous life, that he, now at the age of 65, the whole as some—full of years and full of homors—he is yet vigorous in mind and body, and is a man of Herculean labor. Hero Mr. Wese paused, and apostrophized the most of the heroic age of the Revolution, and those who spirit. He sid James Ruchanian was about he last into the him of sages who had settled our system, and secured by their virtue and wisdom the liberties of our free institutions; who could, in the course of nature be made to man of eight of guide as. We should not less his lessons, errived from personal contact with their wisdom and full-toiled the subject of savery. He was truly of the order of the Roman Cate—or greater still, the Virginial Maison of the better the personal state of the same and the confidence of the same state of t take it. That was not Mr. Buchanan's fault. Had it so been fixed, "ebo shins and gizzard feet" true, couldn't have poked their noses North into the dominion of Jack Frost, but then free soilism couldn't have poked it nose South of that line, as it has since the compremises of 1850. Yet, though thus proposed by the South and by Buchanan, the pharisees and hypocrites who are now howling over the repeal of the Missouri compromise, were the very men to oppose the extension of the Missouri line, and to making it a fixed fact. Their repreach to Mr. Buchanan and to the South is equalled only in injustice by the repreach which some Southern men have cast in upbraiding Mr. Buchanan for the proposed extension of the line to the Pacific. The generous and just boughts has done him justice in that behalf, and has taken upen himself his commission of participation in the act. Mr. Buchanan was equally sound on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was not a member of Congress nor of the Cabinet when that measure was proposed and passed. He didn't know that Mr. B. would have proposed or "introduced" such a measure at the time; but it had

in the act. Mr. Buchann was equally sound on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was not a member of Congress nor of the Cabinet when that measure was proposed and passed. He didn't know that Mr. B. would have proposed of 'introduced' such a measure at the time, but it had passed; had repealed the Missouri compromise; had returned us to state quo and its 19-20; it had but followed out the compromise measure of 1850, which had alreedy violated and done away with the line of 1819-20; and it left us as we ought ever to have been left, to our original rights under the constitution. His friends of Pennsylvania, in nominating him at Harrisburg, had, excluding the idea of squatter soveriegity, adopted the principle of non-intervention by Congress to prevent or to exclude slavery, and of State equality in the Territories, leaving the rights of all to be guarded by the constitution; and immediately upon his return home, he adopted their nomination of him, placed on this platform. This was identification enough with that measure. It was all which could fairly be asked or given by him and his friends. In addition to this, the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has been incorporated into the democratic platform by the Convention at Cincinnati, and thereon he stands, unreservedly, without "adding to or taking away a single plank" of its principles. And it was well and it was wise that the democratic party asked no more than this. It was well that they did not attempt to exclude every man from pretensions to the Freediency because he did not happen to "introduce" this measure. It would have been going too far to have thus secured a monopoly of pretensions for that high office to those only who happened to be members of Congress, or of the executive, at the time of the proposal of a particular measure. Men there were outside as well as inside the Congress and the administration who approved of the "introducion" of the members of Congress, or of the executive, and the submit of the proposal of a particular measure, and the submit and conservative movement which could have been made in reference to the condition of the country.

Ath. Focuse it was, by end doubt or question, the event which give the condition of the country with the great country which give to remain the property which give the remainder of the country with the great country rates, without regard to sections of North or South. For three four reasons, any one of which was sufficient. For three four reasons, any one of which was sufficient being to be completed for the normality country of the normality of the normality of the normality of the claimed they available was an older, and the country, it is claimed their clast the was normal he availablely in this cannot be discuss. We flush air, Isongias, who is young country to be a the country of the country, it is claimed they available was account on the contribution of the country. It is claimed there that he was availablely of the cannot he country, it is claimed there that he was availablely of the country. It is claimed they country in the cannot he available, who is young country to be to run and the day in the cannot he available, who is young country to be completed to excell a normality to an acknowledgment of peace or was available. But a both to be settled. The United States and conclinately, it is claimed the available, and older the available, which is young country to be refused to the country. It is claimed the available, and older to be settled. The Claimed of the country to the remainder of the normality to an acknowledgment of satisfactors o

semination of a man who was preferred by an overwhelming mojority of democratic States, and vicus ceasion been defeated by the votes of non-democratic States. He did not understand Mr. Douglas by his telegraphs as yielding to a majority rule, against the will set to two thords rule, but as yielding to a desiration of the preferred of the preferred of any and the will set to the desiration of the preferred of a grant of the preferred of the future. He cordially and elongaming the nor as would his nomination of dames behaman or his will be remembered in future. He cordially and elongaming rule of the United States. Why should he, especially, not endorse the preference of James Buchanan of the Union, and that James Buchanan of the Union, and that James Buchanan of Mississippi, in 1852, after giving James Buchanan and Mississippi, in 1852, after giving James Guntanderves and the mississippi, in 1852, after giving James Guntanderves and the mississippi and the semination of the and his friends have given way to Mr. Buchanan and the semination of the and his friends have given way to Mr. Buchanan new Jones of the mississippi and the mississippi and the recorded rule of democracy is that every good man sheudi have let under the mississippi and the product of the mississippi and the recorded rule of democracy is that every good man sheudi have let under the mississippi and the product of the mississippi and its reign than the State of Pennsylvania, in the presend crisis. Mr. Buchanan had done all a wise man could do to run the Missouri line, by way of guarantee, to Northand South, by way of final settlement of sectional controversy, to the Pacific. Against him and his friends of the South it was destroyed, in 1850, by its news professed friends, and, being repealed, he will revert to the constitution as the only just compromise, allow me more sectional lines to be drawn, and fight, it he much against destroying Nate equality in the Perriories. It has the standard pursue the policy, and to the policy and the policy and to the policy and the policy and to the policy and the policy and to the process of the process of the policy and to the process of the process of the policy and to the process of the policy and the process of the policy and the process of the pol